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Nº 81.

Prognosis - of fever

Pain when long protracted in fever is alarming. It is still more so, when it occurs about the Crisis of a fever, and is very acute: Either death, or some other disease soon follows it.

Pain is attended with but little danger when it occupies the limbs. It shows a Centripetal power in the System. Even in the yellow fever it is a favourable Sign. I have often congratulated my patients in that disease when they have complained of pain in those parts of the body. Pains which descend, are more favourable than those which ascend. They show most vigor in the System. Moving pains are less alarming, than those which are fixed. ——

The Pain coming on after

bleeding, or any other mode of depletion
in the beginning, or violent stage of a
fever is favorable. ——

The absence of pain in malignant
fevers is always a bad Symptom. It is
less so if it be attended with a tense
pulse. I visited a Mrs. Powers in Consul-
=tation in the year 1802 who had been
ill for several days with an inflam.
in her bowels attended with great pain.
This pain suddenly left her which led
her friends to believe her bowels had
mortified. I found them weeping
around her bed. Upon feeling her pulse,
I perceived it to be tense, and instantly
advised the loss of more blood altho'
she had been plentifully bled before
I saw her. Upon seeing the urines

V An itching upon the scalp, and
upon the tip of the tongue are un-
favourable.

The return of an old chronic pain
or disease or ~~habit~~ paroxysm of any kind, is always
unfavourable. It shows a return of
natural sensibility. I attended a lady in
the year 1805 who was habitually cos-
tive when in health. During her fever,
her bowels yield to the smallest doses
of purging physic. Towards the close of
her fever her habitual costiveness returned,
and she soon afterwards recovered. The
return of a chronic headach or pains in
the limbs has often led me to congratulate
my patients in the yellow fever upon their
escape from the grave.

of blood, her pain returned. It had been suspended only by the suffocation of morbid action in her bowels. Had a mortification taken place, it would have been soft & weak. She recovered in a few days afterwards. —

A burning sensation in the sto=
=mach and bowels is unfavourable.

So is
V The absence of taste is unfavourable A
a bitter and coppery taste, but an
acid and salt taste according to Dr Hey=
=ham, is favourable. —

an exquisite sense of Odors is gen=
has been ~~in~~
=erally unfavourable. It ~~is sometimes~~
so acute just before death as to perceive
an apple in the pocket of a person
in a room below, and the smell of
leather from a shoemaker's apron

~~Vindications of the use, & defect~~
of writing

+ Rowan - also Gibbons in a fever.
≠ Deaths -

who called at the door of a patient
who was dying, to inquire how he was.

Eyes half closed in adults except in
the Dysentery, one eye larger
than the other, are generally fatal
symptoms. A contracted, or enlarged
pupil, intolerance of light - a red &
muddy eye - perpetual motion
of the eyes and winking, are all
unfavourable. Eyes
half closed in adults except in the
Dysentery, one eye larger than
than the other - a dullness of the eye,
defect of winking, false vision discovered
by catching at motes supposed to float
before the eyes, - double vision, involun-
-tary tears, - blindness - squinting, and
a sudden appearance of animation

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and redness of the eyes after previous
languor, ~~and all generally fatal symp=~~
~~toms~~ matter in the inner canthus
of the eye — a film upon the Cornea,
coming on and going off, — the pupil
of the eye lowering of a lighter co=
=lor, and according to Diemerbroek,
seeing a rainbow, are all generally
fatal symptoms. —

Deafness in fevers of a mild grade is
favourable. This was first noticed I
believe by Dr Huxham. In malignant
fevers it is a bad sign. I have seen many
deaths after it in the yellow fever. The
same remark is made by Arejula
in the history of ~~malignant~~ the yellow
fever in Cadiz. A timitus Aurium,

-hearing supposed sounds or voices,
and pain from light noises are all
unfavourable.

An exquisite sense of hearing not
known in health is a good, or a
bad sign according to the strength that
is left in the System. It has been
called Supersensation. Patients when
affected with it hear even the whis=
=pers of their physicians in their rooms.
I have once known a money after
this Symptom took place to a degree
that is scarcely credible. The patient
distinctly heard the Conversations of
persons on the opposite side of the
Street to the house in which he
lay in a back room. The doors

17 and windows that were between
him and the street were all open. —
A revival of hearing when it has been
long absent, or where it has been
preceded by deafness is always unfa=
=vourable. xxx Listless
& patients' looking around after noises
and at persons opening a door is favourable.

Obstinate wakefulness and deep &
protracted sleep are unfavourable.
Wakefulness during the night, and
sleep in the day, show a wide departure
of the System from its natural habits.
Celsus says when sleep takes place
about 4, or 5 hours after Sunrise,
it is a bad sign in fevers.

A return of easy sleep on a
critical day or night is always

formable. Wakefulness which exceeds this easy Sleep & unaccompanied Convalescence is seldom attended with any Danger. —

18 End windows that were between
him and the Sheet were all open.
A arrival of hearing when it has
been long absent, or where deafness
has been a chronic disease
is always unfavourable. Old Mrs Fisher
V Of favourable & unfavourable Symptoms
as they appear in the Respiration
Breathing alternately frequent & slow,
or constantly frequent, also with
an expansion of the ala nasi, &
the elevation of the Shoulders & abdo=
=men, is always alarming. a hollow
moan is unfavourable, and stillmore
so, when it occurs in sleep. Cold breath
and what are called the Rattles are
for

the most part fatal Symptoms. The
more voluntary respiration is, the greater the danger.
A Squilch, Thrush, and Drawling Voice
is not natural, is unfavourable.
Speaking in a whisper is bad, but
the total loss of Speech is much worse,
and yet we see recoveries after each
of them. I have known two instances
of it in which an inability to speak
above a whisper contracted by a
Chronic fever, Continued thro' life.

VI of good and bad Signs as they appear
in the Glands and Lymphatics.

Glandular Swellings are ~~Connections~~ fa-
-vourable ~~+ bad~~ in mild fevers, but Un-
~~bad~~ to in Such as are of a malignant
nature. Tumours Swellings in the
Limbs and in the Face are generally

V. and Spitting called Sputa
is favourable.

VI It shows in both cases a greater morbid excitement than
thirst to prevail in parts of the body probably
more essential to life than the fauces.

favourable. Sir John Pringle tells us
that five out of six of all those soldiers
recovered, who had swelled heads in
the camps fevers. a constant hawking
VII of good and bad signs as they appear
in the appetites.

Intense thirst is alarming, especially
where it is expressed in very extrava-
-gant terms such as "O! I could drink
up the Delaware".

The sudden cessation of thirst is
unfavourable, more especially if it be
connected with a dry or black tongue,
As is the absence of thirst in malignant
fevers. ~~is a bad sign.~~ But in fevers of
a mild grade it portends a tedious
disease. thirst is favourable.

V a vbasm ~~for~~ of a vhich for
tobacco in any of the ways in
which it is vsed, is always fa=
=vourable -

V but Dr Sydenham ~~said it~~ tells us it was fa=
=vourable in the Chronic and comotose
feüer which prevailed in London between
the years 1673 and 1675.

Thirst for Unwonted Drinks is unfavourable, so it is for very cold Water. Swallowing Drink with difficulty, and but one, each time, a cup is hasten=ed to the mouth is generally a fatal Symptom. It preceded the death of the late Professor of anatomy D. Shippen.

An Appetite for food in any stage of fever is unfavourable.

An Appetite for unusual articles of Aliment is still worse, said to still ~ A voracious Appetite for Animal food is generally fatal. Of this there were several instan=ces in the Yellow fever in this city.

~ The revival of appetite with a Diminution of febrile Symptoms is always favourable, — it is most so when it is for Animal food and artificial articles of food. V

V case of malignant fever.

V An involuntary discharge of
Urine is alarming. It is less so in
women than men, for it more
easily escapes from them than
sometimes
from men. This is evident in
their coughing & laughing.

a revival of the Sexual Appetite often
accompanies the Crisis of a fever, and
its Convalescence. I have once known an
involuntary emission of Seed to attend a fatal &
VIII favourable and unfavourable
Signs; as they appear in the Secretions
and excretions.

(1.) In the Sweats.

Sweats when universal and even pro-
=fuse in the forming state of a fever,
or when they occur upon a critical
day, and are attended with easy re-
=spirations and a soft pulse are
generally favourable.

A Dr Sharp upon the Skin known
by the name of "sudor" is always
favourable in every stage of a fever.

Partial Sweats especially when

they are confined to the head, neck and
breast also cold sweats whether partial
or general are alarming.

Sweats which impart an acid, or
a Sabine taste to the tongue D^r Hufeland
says are favourable, but a putrid
sensation excited by them upon the
tongue is generally a fatal symptom.
I was taught by this fact by an old
Nurse. The patient I there once sug-
=gested the information, had an ~~awful~~ bitter
bad symptoms, and yet according to
the prediction of the Nurse he died. When
sweats emit a putrid Odor, death is
generally at hand. This is taken notice
of by Sir Ju^s Pringle, and yet I once saw
a recovery after they took place in a
young lady in this City whom I attended

V It has been often remarked that death
is sometimes preceded by the howling of dogs
near the ~~sick~~ room or house in which
the sick persons lie. ~~It~~ It is possible
this howling
~~the it was~~ may be excited by an odor
~~of~~ from the bodies of patients near the
close of life from fevers, which odor is im=
=perceptible to the sense of smelling in the hu=
=man species. What makes this conjecture pro=
=ble is that dogs often howl from bad smells.

VI An involuntary discharge of Urine
is alarming. It is less so in women
than men, for it more easily es=
=capes from them than from men;
~~as the case~~ This is sometimes
evident in coughing and laughing.

24 A revival of the sexual appetite
of ten accompanies the crisis; and
Convalescence from a fever.

VIII Of the favourable & unfavourable
Signs in fevers, as they appear in the
Secretions and excretions.

A Suppression of Urine when it
arises from a stoppage of its Secretion
in the kidneys, - pale and very high
coloured Urine in a deficient, or ex-
-cessive quantity - ~~and Urine discharged involuntarily~~ ill coloured -
high and bloody Urine are all un-
-favourable. I have known the dis-
-charge of a large quantity of Urine
about the crisis of a fever to be ac-
-cended both by recovery & death. VI
Cloudy Urine is favourable. It is still

V Milky Urine indicates a tedi-
= ous disease • Urine which
Scales is favourable, so is a
Strangury from blisters: It
shows old Ulcerations not be
broken, or to have have revived
in the System.

more to than it deposits a sediment,
upon the bottom, or ~~on is surrounded by the~~ the sides of
the Vessel that contains it. The
sediment upon the sides of the Vessel
is of a gravelly nature. It is usually dis=
=tinguished from the sediment which
attends calculous Diseases by not
falling to the bottom of the Vessel.

Formerly the Urinal was inspec=
=ted by physicians with as much
care as a leaf from one of the
books of the Sybils. It is now upset=
=tled to from the attention of phys=
=icians being directed to other and
more certain Signs. Drinks, and
passions of the mind, and Changes
in the weather, alter its qualities

22 and Quantity. many fevers ter=
=minate with out the least sediment
in the Urine. This is the case Dr
Hillary says with nearly all the
fevers in Barbadoes. In warm
Climates the Skin is the outlet of
the matters which pass thro' the
kidneys in cold countries. Again.
We sometimes observe Clouds and
even a Sediment in Urine without
a Crisis. This is more especially the
case in fevers of a remitting type.

3 In the Stomach and bowels
a [~~Reacting~~] Constant Nausea is un=
=favourable. A Vomiting towards the
close of a fever is always alarming.

a discharge of bile, of mucus, or of blood alone is more so according to Hippocrates. It shows but one action, and that a morbid action to be going forward in the stomach.

Gulping, or what is called "Dry boking" that is, puking air alone, is always a bad symptom. The ejection of the contents of the stomach in a stream to a great distance, ~~and by a Groan~~ before the ~~motion~~ patient has time to vise from his bed is very alarming. The black Vomit is sometimes thrown up, in this way.

A vomiting of the liquids recently taken into the stomach as cold as when they were taken into it, is generally fatal.

Obstinate Costiveness in malignant fevers is alarming. It shows an Obstruction of the Secretion or excretion of bile to have taken place. White stools are unfavourable. Green and Dark coloured Stools are favourable. They are most so when they emit a fœtid odor resembling hepar sulphur. They discover the liver to be open, and Secretion or excretion to have been restored. Involuntary Stools, and involuntary discharge of Wind downwards without any Crepitus or Noise are always bad Signs. Voluntary Stools, and a Crepitus, after the Absence of them are favourable. A regular Spontaneous Stool at

an habitual hour, and of a natural
color is always favourable. It is gene-
=rally a signal of returning health.

Several useful inferences may be
Drawn from the Discharge of Worms.
When evacuated in the beginning of a
fever, in the stools - in Urine, and
dissolved, and alive it is favourable.
When discharged towards the close of
a fever, - upwards - or downwards
without being mixed with faces or
Urine, and lastly when Dead - it is
unfavourable.

~~2d~~ second 50

We come in the ~~last~~ place to mention the signs of life and death from the state of the mind.

Apathy or indifference to the issue of a fever is always alarming. It shows a deep seated prin=ciple in the human mind to be suspended (viz the fear of Death) or prevented. I always dread to hear my patients say "let me die in peace".

A silent delirium with sighing or dejection is alarming; it is less so when accompanied with talkativeness, and still less so when accompanied with wit, humor or laughter.

Good humor is at all times favourable. Ill humor or irritibility of temper is favourable about the crisis of a fever.

An inquiring after the hours of the night, or day is unfavourable. ——

An inquiring after news is favourable, where it has been suspended by a sense of Danger & a fear of death. But it indicates no change

~~looking~~ worse

V

When the Desire of life operates stronger than the Dictates of this false Religion in some of them — that they creep from the tide, and by this evasion throw off their diseases. It is said they are considered ever afterwards as apostates, and excluded from the Society of their friends & fellow subjects.

a slow answer to questions is always unfavourable.

~~a symptom of fabrication~~ vide p 28. f

early
An presentiment in the mind of a patient that his Disease will end fatally is always a bad Sign. I have seen ... death in 2 instances from fears that otherwise would not have proved fatal. —

if Hoarding

for the better where this has not been the
case. A merchant of this city asked his phy-
-sician which way the wind blew. His phys-
-ician asked him the reason of that question.
I expect ~~one~~ a ship from sea said the merchant.
He died two hours afterwards.

A desire to be removed to another room or from
the town to the Country, or to any other house,
or Village is always alarming. This desire was
very vehement in the last Days of the late
~~proud~~ ~~Admiral~~
D^r Currie of Liverpool.

The desire of life when very strong is
favourable. It acts in two ways by its stimulus
upon the System, and by prompting patients
to cooperate in the means of prolonging
this life. A nation of East Indians when despaired off
by their physicians are placed on the shores
of the Ganges at low waters in order to be
carried away, and drowned by the ~~most~~ receding
tide. Most of them perish, but now V

V No man it has been said is
a hero to his Valet de Chamble. In
like manner, few sick men are
~~his~~ great or wise in the eyes of
their physician.

It is still more so if he inquire after
the health of his physician or his
family. It shows that the required ha-
= bits of social life have recovered their
influence in his heart.

25

A want of Solicitude for, and the apparent
Absence of natural affection for Children
and relations is always alarming. It
is the effect of that selfish Spirit which
is acquired by sickness & distress from
all their Causes. V. A return of Solicitude
or Affection for family connections is
~~or~~ ~~always~~ favourable. VI. To this ~~Symptoms~~
I shall hereafter mention some exceptions
where we come to treat of the means
of easing the pains of death. —

The return of any mental habit
particularly wit, and ill, or good humour
are always favourable. Ill humour
or pevishness are so well known to
attend a favourable turn in a fever,
that the very nurses often say

that their patients are too crop to die"

It is a good sign if a patient appears the
= tokens for the want of order in ~~the~~
appearance of his wound, or of neatness
or cleanliness in his person & dress. It
shows a revival of healthy operations
in his mind.

Now Gentlemen I close the history
of the prognosis in the general powers
of fever. You will perceive I have
distinguished the signs of their ~~ipsa~~ duration,
and ispue by different epithets of
"bad," "unfavourable," alarming" & "dangerous"
and "fatal". In this I have followed
the practice of Hippocrates who desig=
=nates all the former by the epithet
"kakon" or bad, and the latter, by
the epithet "Thanasimon", or

26

26 deadly. The presence of the former sh?
create the same solicitude and vigilance
~~the same~~ in a physician,
which a mariner feels when he
is is near a harbour in a gale of wind.
The presence of ~~fatal~~ the latter or of
fatal symptoms should create the
same attention to the friends, and
Survivors of a Dying patient which a
mariner feels and discovers for his
~~passengers~~ passengers when his ship is
about to founder or to be Dashed to
pieces upon a rock.

After all that ~~has~~ been said upon
the signs of a favourable, or unfavourable
or fatal issue of a fever, I ~~am~~ must
add, that ~~they all (with a~~ nearly
all of them now and then deceive us.
I have often seen death ~~with~~ follow nearly

7

very favourable Symptoms of life, and
recoveries with nearly very fatal
Symptoms that at has been mentioned.
The only exceptions that I have met
with are Coldness of the wrists with
warm hands and fingers, and half
closed eyes in adults, except in that
form of fever which has been called
Dysentery. In no one instance have
I seen a recovery after those Symp=
=toms have taken place. A sensible
Citizen of Philad.a who had attended
closely to the issue of the predictions of
physicians, once said, "he would
rather have sentence of death pro=
=nounced upon him by an hundred
physicians than by one Judge"
Hundred have recovered after having
been despaired of, and given over by

their physicians, for which reason
5-6
it will be prudent when we have any doubts as to the
issue of a fever
positively upon ~~the issue of~~ it, ~~fever~~, and never to abandon a pa-
tient in it. When urged to
give an opinion ~~upon~~ I have generally
either that I did not know, or
said "that there is no fever without
some Danger, and that I have seen
patients worse who were as ill, or
some die who did not appear to be
near so bad!! By the latter answer to the
inquiries of our patients, we neither
flatter, nor Do we abstract hope, by which
means we gain their cooperation in
contending with the
~~our efforts to save~~ disease in its worst forms, and in

Disputing every inch of ground with
Death. Thousands have by these means
been rescued from his grasp. But
if this ~~Rule~~ and cautious answer to
the inquiries of our patients be not
satisfactory, and we are prepared to
give a positive and decisive response,
let it always be an unfavourable
one. Then if your patient dies, you
will acquire a character for judgment,
and experience, but if he recovers,
you will acquire a character for
skill at the expense of your judgment
and thus be considered as more
~~Wise~~ wise than yourself. In this re-
-spect you will resemble the man
who was sure he should draw a
prize in a lottery, because he thought
he should Draw a blank. ——